Development of Gardening Among Indian School Pupils

Home gardening by pupils of the day schools, while not all roses for Where there were two or three chil-the teacher, nevertheless does furnish dren in the family their gardens were some graced beautiful roses as well separate. They were sometimes ad-as many ngis annoying thorns. | jacent but more often were quice a I shall not attempt to tell in detail little distance apart.

ods of ciffsication. All such metal in- were made late, and we did not useful, but rather misleading, we find pleasant weather came, and we began

to interest the children in gardening that we were on our way to see We used seed catalogues to teach his son's garden, said. "Wait till to-the names of vegetables and flewers, nintrow." He wanted to be home to The pictures were bright and attruc- show us around. We waited and

placed in rows. Then all were anx- joyable, besides furnishing material lous for spring to come so that the for language lessons the next day. real seed could be planted in the real peeped through.

when any of the lathers, of the or big brothers, or sisters, came to or big brothers, or sisters, came to visit the school, they were shown the plants in the window boxes, and the plants in the window boxes, and the line of the prettiest garden of all belonged interest of the children was carried to a girl 11 years old. I shall never

tertainment was given at the school, quite a distance from the school an attended by the parents and returned we had visited a number of gardens students, in which gardening was the principal feature. A spelling test from the garden vocabulary was given and a garden play acted in which there was a great deal of lively size. their enjoyment of the evening and their happy pride in their children.

When we began to give the seed to the children and do the real work of the garden planting, we found that they could not all have their gardens. There has been nothing phenomenal the size and shape they had planned. In the year's work. We have made list this disappointment only furnishades and perhaps done some nished us an opportunity to teach the important lesson—to make the most if thus been a beautiful work. It has been a beautiful work. It has been infinitely worth while. The particular control of the laws the girl had etns, the hove the girls and the to circumstances. One little girl had etns, the boys, the girls and a long, narrow strip outside her father's corn field. She had to arrange, gether, and we are going to do her rows differently from her plans

SAVES DAUGHTER

Advice of Mother no Doubt Provents Daughter's Untimely End.

Ready, Ky.—"I was not able to do enything for nearly six months," writes Mrs. Laura Bratcher, of this place, "and was down in bed for three months.

i cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use for I was nearly dead and aothing seemed to do me any good. But I took eleven bottles, and now I am able to de all of my work and my own

I think Cardul is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased, and I look the picture of health.

If you suffer from any of the ailments seculiar to women, get a bottle of Cardui seday. Delay is dangerous. We know I will help you, for it has beiped so many thousands of other weak women is the past 50 years.

(By Mrs. Alice 6. Dwire, Twos Day but she had a fine garden. Nearly school.) brush being cleared off and a new plot of ground cleaned up for each child

how we taid out the gardens new we All the spring it rained nearly every prepared the ground, nor ear methoday in the afternoon. The gardens formation, together with a lot not to visit them while it rained. When in books on gardening. it is tather to go afternoons to see the gardens, the wish of my superior officies that we were surprised at the pleasure we I tell how we interested the pipils, derived from our walks. We usually how we gained the attention and help took the whole class. In this way the wish of my superior officers that the was superior officers that the plants of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the superior officers that the plants was superior officers that the plants of the was interested the paper of the was superior of the superior of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the paper of the paper of the paper of the was superior of the paper of the was superior of the paper of t The Tacs indians are very conservers, they all noticed it. Each child alive and cling to their old ideas telling and cling to their old ideas telling to the telling to the telling to their old ideas telling to to the Indians and asked them to garden was near the house the mother problem make gardens for the children or give would come out and go around with years of us land for the children's gardens, they probably would have thought which ones we cook how to serve entents it we were trying to usurp their lettuce and many other things. Often, authority, and might have portely told when we were walking along the road, as to attend to our school teaching we met Indian men who were inter-and they would take care of their ested and would step to know what But we began in the winter we were doing. One man, when I told

hungry for a change of diet, so the pear and beans in the catalogue looked very attractive, and soon all wanted to copy them in colors. We planned imaginary gardens, letting each one tell what they liked best to eat. These gardens were drawn on the blackboard, and the vegetables from the blackboard, and the vegetables.

garden. The tools we used in the that of a first grade boy, who is in garden—the spade, the rake and the the first grade only because he is too The best of the boys' gardens was hoe were brought into the school-room, their names and use learned.
All children are interested in grow-ing things. The seeds planted in wibdow boxes were watched with great interest and it was a time of great rejoicing when the first little green perped through.

den was a success in every way. It comprised two plots. One was linearly between his house and corral. He had spaded the ground to the proper After the pupils became familiar with garden terms and garden products the question of the selection of garden plots was considered it was not an easy matter to take up, since Pueblo children are very shy about talking of their father's lands or possessions. However, after days of efroit, we were able to locate imaginary garden plots with the understanding that they were only play-gardens. We then began to talk about the soil how to keep the moisture in the soil and how to irrigate. We experimented with different kinds of soil in our window boxes and also tested seeds to teach germination.

Children are very apt to talk about the chings that interest them. Naturally they talked gardens and soils and vegetables to the family at home When any of the fathers, or methers or big brothers, or sisters, came to visit the school, they were shown the After the pupils became familiar spatied the ground to the proper with garden terms and garden producer again until it was in perfect con-

In the early spring an evening en- forget the first time I saw it. It was there was a great deal of lively sing-ing. While the parents were showing their enlawment of the eventual way from the pueblo. The view as we stopped and looked back over the we told them about our plans for valley was beautiful. Then the gar-home gardens for the children, back- den! It was a piece of new tand outing up the chterprise by the anside a little orchard. The ground had
nouncement that the day school inbeen spaded by her sister, her father
is dead. The soil had been well preto the children for school produce. to the children for school gardens at home. To further strengthen our cause, we told them that the superintendent also wanted this work to be done, and the honorable terms. be done, and the honorable commissioner of indian affairs would consider I did not have a camera. I cannot our success in home gardens a de-cided credit to our pueblo. tell of the girl's pleasure, nor the ap-preciation of the other girls. But anytime afterwards, on mentioning

teachers have had a good time to

Missing Trains
In order to miss a train, all one
has to do is to ask a hotel clerk and not look up the time-card or tele-phone the depot. This method will get you to the

station a very few mi-utes after

the train has henced.

When you find the train has gone, try to act as if you didn't

The people who linger about the depot will guess your guilty secret with the accuracy of a busy Bertha.

And you hate them for it. What business had they hanging around a station, anyway, after the

They did it just on the off chance of enjoying some fool's discomfit-

Why don't they believe that you had rushed into the station, bearing two suit-cases, just to weigh yourself on the depot slot machine? The ticket agent and the baggage man, of whom you finally bring yourself to ask some more questions, after having scolded them for your mistake, onswer you with a gentle patience which is the most insuiting thing they could use on

Finally, after reluctantly admitting to yourself that you were wrong and that nobody on earth was to blame except your fool self, you gather up your stuff, make what arrangements you can to retrieve your bonehead-play, and dis-

Chattanoge Fedicine Co. Ladar appear on the Chattanoge France, by War and never tell snybody the or woman to pear without the control of the

MEAT SOON WILL

None Too Plentiful Before the War, Conflict Reduces Available Supplies at Home to Breeding Stock.

WAT.

ed to amount to about 2,000,000 list the following explanation of this cattle, 18,000,000 deep and over fact is given here. Pork has been 2,00.00 pigs. Germany gained thus the favorite meat of the men at the the meat production of roundly 39, tront, owing to its heat-producing 000,000 animals in the western the qualities, and in addition, test year. iter alone.

of their livestock is Poland and the invaded Russian provinces, nearly in order to lessen the demand for to one,000 meat genuals lell into the hands of the Genuans and Austro-Hungarians. Against this must be livestock of Europe, the Enform states charged the losses estained by the and the Ottoman empire not included, central powers in validia and East stood as follows:

Pruesia, said to a count to about Entente states 76.622.912 cattle. Pruesia, said to a count to about s,000,000 head, been to in East Prues,000,000 hend, been se in East Prussus 101,001,000 hend, been se in East Prussus much of the strick was driven off tentral states 46,846,912 cattle 48, beforehand, while he Galician lives 186,339 shee, 28,446,391 pgs Neuberville he will be drawn on trail states 107,506,008 cattle, 184,heavily by the Austro-Hungarian 273 872 sheep, \$1,063,084 pigs

At the expiration of two lives a population o about \$5,000,000 years of war fare-which period will whose wants must be met, of course, soon he reached—it is estimated the Nevertheless the meat production of entents powers will be short 7,575,- the territories occupied by the Gerone head of meat animals while the central group, owing to the territories occupied by their armies, would in that time lose only 2,000,000 head through over-consumption due to the conces for each inhabitant of the dis-Commenting upon the situation the tricts held would place at the disposal Paris Revue Des Deux Mondes points of the Germans and Austro-Hungarout that France lost 20 per cent of its mins 20,700,000,000 munds per year. tive and helped in language lessons when we went the next day he was meat animal stock by the occupation. Even in view of the at that the meat children, near spring time, are very proud to show the garden.

The departments by the dermans consumption of the central powers, bungry for a change of diet, so the lindian children belong out of doors.

France lost through this 1,510,000 armies is 456 pounds for each man a France lost through this 1,510,000 armies is 456 pounds for each man a horned cattle, 14,804,31c sheep and year, this quantity would go far to\$14,919 pigs. This means, says the wards maintaining the men in the periodical, that France is deprived of field.

st by the entente, his being estimat- stand in the light of these conditions when the grain and potato crops Though the Russ and saved much the central empires were lecidedly

Entente states which are least favorably situated in their mest supply coming from home production are Great Britain and Italy. The annual table recently compiled by the wellshows that Italy has already central one-half of its horned cattle to feed its arms.

Russia is probably best off in this respect, though heavy demands on made. To feed its army, estimated it eight millon men under arms, took during the first war year no less than 0,000,000 head of meat animals.

France, in addition to having lost considerable share of meat animals obliged to feed about three million refugees from the occupied depart-ments and Beigiam. Russia has to care similarly for over six million refugees

France lost through this 1.510.000 consumption of the central powers' for each man a three from the feel man at the front prefers that meat to any other heads in army terms, and a few year, this quantity would go far to-periodical, that France is deprived of an annual meat production of 411,000 to get at present in the central powers.

The livestock of Belgium also was

Cottolene is ready for use when you take it from the pail. It mixes readily with flour and creams nicely with sugar. Cottolene has no equal for shortening or frying. Foods prepared with it have a delicious flavor and are tempting in appearance. Arrange today with your grocer for regular supplies of Cottolene the

> venient sizes. THE B.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Natural Shortening. It is put up in pails o con-

takes 142,000,000 animals to produce reason fixely to remain a this annually. The total meat animal stock of the ellig-rent states was 343,700,000 head at the outbreak of the war. The

Europe is therefore a tittle more than 41 per cent of the annual supply of considered that with these inroads ipon livestock the rate of reproduction is also much decreased.

used garian and Russian armies, there is a plentiful as ever. With horned entite feed difference roughly of 3,450,000 tons, a quick rehabilitation in this manner According to French economists it is not possible, and need is for this article long after peace is declared

excess consumption by the armies of Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

For the time being, however, the habit may be easily and completely backded ten a book telling how the tellared or problem affects the central powers in three days with delightful benefit. The mainly in the supply of perk. The author, Edward of Woods, 1393 F. New York

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE

Arctic Refrigerating Company

to place before the investing public a full, frank and complete statement of its plant for establishing its first and principal factory in this

We have previously stated our general plan; its endorsement by the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Albaquerque, and the basis on which we open our stock books to general investors. We have outlined the principle of the refrigerator itself, a principle the practical working of which we are prepared to demonstrate at any time.

We have shown beyond possibility of question the vast extent of the market for the machine, once it is available in sufficient quan-

We now wish to state in somewhat fuller detail the proposition which we make to investors in this city and upon the acceptance of which will depend the location or non-location of our factory here.

We propose to sell \$25,000 worth of stock at \$1 per share, proceeds to be used in buying raw material and in defraying expense of manufacture.

No promotion stock or bonus stock has ever been or ever will be issued.

Every possible precaution has been taken by us to protect the small investor and his interests as well as those of the large investor.

Not a single share of stock will be sold except that absolutely necessary to expand the business. Not a share of stock will be sold at less than par (\$1.00).

No exorbitant salaries will be paid to anyone connected with the business. It will be conducted on a strictly economical basis by representatives chosen by the stockholders.

We propose to distribute the full amount of net earnings as di vidends to stockholders each year, instead of using the net earnings are any part thereof for expansion, either in enlarging the factory here or in building factories at other points. We propose to sell additional stock from time to time for the purpose of opening and operating other factories in other sections of this and other countries, instead of using earnings for such purpose—thereby enabling the investor to receive dividends each year.

All business of this factory will be in the hands of a board of directors chosen by the Albuquerque stockholders.

By trust agreement this factory is not to be moved from this city without the consent of the stockholders here, or a majority thereof.

All moneys received from sale of stock here are to be placed in escrow with the First National Bank of Albuquerque and held by that bank until such time as the committee appointed by the Commercial Club to supervise our operations deems it safe to begin the actual operation of this factory. If in the judgment of this committee a sufficient sum of money has not been secured from sales of stock within 60 days from March 1st, 1916, then moneys paid in will be drawn down by this committee and paid back to the investors.

The Commercial Club committee has been empowered to see that all of the above statements are fully carried out and complied with.

This company owns the patents of the Arctic Iceless Refrigerator, having purchased same from patentee to whom letters patent were issued June 15, 1915. These patents have been declared absolutely sound and proof against all attack or infringement, by competent lawyers, whose opinions are on file.

We invite your attention to further advertisements in this paper dealing with the sale of our stock, as outlined above.

The Arctic Refrigerating Company

By C. W. BRAY, Fiscal Agent OFFICE IN DISPLAY ROOM, COMMERCIAL CLUB BUILDING.